The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances."* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial *distribution* of honors and *patronage* to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in power, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for justice and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among our sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the full discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

136 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana

POETRY.

[From The Independent.

RIDING DOWN HILL.

BY CORNELIA A. WILKINSON.

Three little girls went out one day,
With bright, new sleds, across the way,
To try which could the fleetest go
Adown the hillside, robed in snow.

The tallest one, Amelia Wood,
Had on a scarlet crocheted hood;
Her sister Kate a gay plaid shawl,
And rubbers, that she might not fall.

With Lucy Green's light, fairy step
Came bounding her old, faithful "Nep,"
Who jumped and pulled half off her head
Her snow white nubia, tipped with red.

Thus, in soft mittens, shawls, and shoes,
And scarfs and hoods, of rainbow hues,
They each were wrapped, from toe to chin,
So that the cold could not get in.

Another girl, with timid eyes,
As clear and blue as summer skies,
Passed shyly by them, in the street,
Bare-headed and with half-bare feet.

She turned her little, downcast head,
And fairly stopped her noiseless tread,
And set down the great pail she bore,
To rest her, as she'd done before.

I saw her watch the merry race;
A teardrop glistened on her face,
As if, perchance, she wished that she
As happy and as warm might be.

The thoughtless children saw her, too,
And 'round the gentle creature drew;
But did not leave their merry play
To wipe her bitter tears away!

Kate and Amelia called her names,
And played on her rough-tricks and games.
They rudely asked why she stood there,
Beside the road, to gape and stare.

They called her *"beggar," "thief,"* and *"gypsy;"*
And shouted, too, "Your *dad* gets tipsy!"
While Kate caught up her pail, and ran,
With "Catch me, gypsy, if you can!"

Just then broke in sweet Lucy Green:
"Shame on you, girls, to be so mean!"
And, turning to the tearfull child,
She took her by the hand and smiled.

"Oh! do not cry for what they say;
If you *are* poor, you're good as they;
I'll get your pail," she gently said,
"And draw you home on my new sled!"

And to the girl with timid eyes,
As clear and blue as summer skies,
Was tucked up on the sled, so warm,
You scarce could see her shivering form.

Then merrily down the snowy hill
Went Lucy's sled with right good will,
Until the little girl it bore
Had safely reached her mother's door.

And Millie Wood now blushed to find
Herself and Katie left behind!
While groups were shouting in the street:
"Hurrah for Lucy! She has beat!"

EDUCATION.

SPEECH OF HON. J. H RAINEY.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,

February 3, 1872.

The House having met as in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for debate only—

Mr. Rainey said:

Mr. Speaker:—I have been an attentive listener to the discussion on House bill No. 1043. This bill, as you are aware, has for its object the education of the people, and proposes to that end that the proceeds accruing from the sale of all public lands should be set apart as a sacred fund for that object. Viewing it in this light, one may as well be surprised at the manner in which the entire subject has been treated by the opposition. It is truly marvelous to observe the manifest antipathy exhibited toward measures that are brought before this House having for their purpose the amelioration and improvement of the masses.

It ought not to be forgotten that we are the custodians of the intests of the whole people, sent here direct from their hands to represent their claims and interests before Congress, and, I may add, the whole country. Why, sir, those illiterate and somewhat neglected people are the actual bone and sinew of the country, and at this time may be safely numbered among the stanchest supporters of its institutions. Their efficiency, bravery, and power were known to the country in its darkest days and dire necessities, the testimony of which is stamped in bloody stains upon many a battle field. These gallant and true men, many of whom have passed away, have left their fatherless children as a heritage and trust to this Government. Yea, the whole people are deeply interested in this subject of education; therefore, we should endeavor to reflect as best we can their opinions, wishes, and desires in this regard.

I feel confident in saying that the populace is eager for education, and are looking with an ardent desire to the General Government to aid them in this particular. Educational facilities are needed alike by all classes, both white and black. There is an appalling array of the illiterate made in the admirable report of the Commissioner of Education, a forcible tabular statement of which has been brought to the notice of this House by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Hoar.) Surely this ought to be sufficient to disarm all hostility to this laudable and much-needed measure; but instead of that, it meets with every conceivable objection and opposition from those who profess to be the friends and advocates of universal education. By some the bill under consideration is said to be unconstitutional; by others, centralizing power in the hands of the General Government which by right belongs to individual States.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. McIntyre) expressed his apprehensions that this was a plan to mix the schools throughout the country. What of that? Suppose it should be so, what harm would result therefrom. Why this fear of the negro since he has been a freedman, when in the past he was almost a household god, gamboling and playing with the children of his old master? And occasionally it was plain to be seen that there was a strong family resemblance between them.

Now, since he is no longer a slave one would suppose him a leper, to hear the objections expressed against his equality before the law. Sir, this is the remnant of the old pro-slavery spirit, which must eventually give place to more humane and elevating ideas. Schools have been mixed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other States, and no detriment has occurred. Why this fear of competion with a negro? All they ask for is an equal chance in life, with equal advantages, and they will prove themselves to be worthy American citizens. In the Southern States it was a pride in the past to exult in the extraordinary ability of a few representative men, while the poorer classes were kept illiterate and in gross ignorance; consequently completely under the control of their leaders, all of whom were Democrats.

The Republican party proposes by this measure now pending to educate the masses so that they will be enabled to judge for themselves in all matters appertaining to their interests, and by an intelligent expression of their manhood annihilate the remnant of that oligarchical spirit of exclusiveness which was so prominent in the past. Sir, it appears to me as though gentlemen on this floor have lost sight of the fact that the besom of war has swept over this country, and that there is a change in the condition of affairs; that the people are the rightful rulers, and those in power are but their servants.

During the last Congress we had under consideration a bill for the establishing of a system of national education, but adverse arguments were urged against the proposition, which resulted in its defeat. It was said then, as now, that it was unwise and inexperient for such a bill to pass Congress, because it looked forward to centralization. Government, and an eventful invasion and tresspass upon State rights. In my opinion, if the doctrine of State rights was not destroyed in the heated conflict of the late waf, there are little or no apprehensions of such a contingency in the passage of this bill.

The decision of the sword is conceded to be the most arbritrary of all decisions which we have on record, and it might be added that they are written in blood and will assuredly withstand, all corrosive arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. The results of the rebellion have decided some things, and in my judgment, defined the boundaries of State rights. Sir, speaking of centralization, all powerful Governments have a tendency in that direction, and those who have not are not showing this day their sad want of power to control their internal affairs, and at the same time exercise a salutatory influence on the actions and affairs of other nations.

In the old Roman Empire, proud though it was, boasting of its many conquests and its almost unlimitable extent of territory, feeling themselves secured by a supposed high order of civilization, they grew indifferent to their best interests in this regard, and as a natural consequence their power waned, and they are only known to us as a nation through the pages of history. The nations of modern Europe most respected are those which have succeeded partly in centralizing their power, and I can see no difference in this respect with republics and monarchical governments. I am confident—yea, it is inevitable—that if this Government expects to control this vast extent of territory now in its possession, with an almost annual augmentation thereto, it must of necessity, become somewhat centralized or it cannot stand.

Mr. Speaker, I have no argument to advance for or against the constitutionality of this bill; that I cheerfully submit to abler hands. It was said, however, by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Storm) and others, that it is grossly unconstitutional; therefore more objectional than the Ku-Klux bill was. Such strictures are frequently heard from the Democracy. Nothing, in fact appears to be constitutional to them that emanates or originates with the Republicans; consequently, the force of the argument is not felt to any extent. But admitting the assertion with all of the force and potency with which it is constantly uttered, I ask if it is a perversion of the spirit of the Constitution to invoke the sanction of that sacred instrument upon such a laudable measure as this, having for its aim the advancement of the whole people intellectually; thereby raising them to a higher plane, from which they may observe the beneficient workings of this, the greatest and most magnanimous of Governments.

The natural result of this mental improvement will be to impart a better understanding of our institutions, and thus cultivate a loyal disposition and lofty appreciation for them. The military prowess and demonstrative superiority of the Prussians, when compared to the French, especially in the late war, is attributable to the fact that the masses of the former were better educated and trained than those of the latter. The leavening spirit of the German philosophers has, apparently, pervaded all classes of the population of that entire empire. It is not necessary to detail the result that has passed into history, the lesson of which should not be lost on this continent. With these truths confronting us what is best to be done? Why, educate the people to a higher standard of citizenship. If this is done by the aid of the General Government its fruits will be seen in every department, and its power felt in every emergency.

Now, I am in favor of Government aid in this respect, for it will materially assist and eventually succeed in obliterating sectional feeling and differences of opinion, and thus foster a unit of sentiment that is so desirable by all true patriots, who are ever ready to acknowledge its essentiality to harmony, concord, and perpetual peace; thereby aiding the industries of our country and developing our vast national resources. If this had been done years ago there would have been a better understanding and more fraternal feeling between the North and the South, which would have annihilated that obstinate, hostile spirit which engenderered the late "unpleasantness." The recent trials of the Ku-Klux at Columbia, South Carolina, furnish a striking proof, which is beyond controversion, for the criminals themselves confessed an utter destitution of general information that did not fail to excite the commiseration of the presiding judges.

This lamentable condition of things demands a remedy at the hand of our powerful and generous Government. The evidence is conclusive; therefore it is not necessary that arguments should be multiplied on this point. The report of the Commisioner of Education presents an astonishing anomaly in its tabular statements setting forth the illiterate of all classes in the United States. We find that out of a population of over thirty-eight millions, over two and one-half millions in the Southern States over twenty-one years old are unable to read or write, and over one million in the Northern States.

I find in the report of the superintendent of education of the State which I have the honor in part to represent the following interesting statement: there are 206,610 school children between the ages of six and sixteen, with a total attendance of only 66,056, the greater portion of the remainder being unable to attend for the want of educational facilities, although there has been one hundred and four school houses erected during the year 1871, at a cost of $13,254, and fifty-two rented in addition thereto. There are employed in that State 1,898 teachers, at a cost of over two hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars per annum.

Sir, I now ask is not this statement of sufficient force to baffle opposition, and awaken a lively interest on the part of this House favorable to this great popular necessity? Think of it, only 66,056 children attending school out of a school population of 206,610 in one State in this Union. What must be the exhibit of all the States? But for all this the people are not to blame for their insufficiency of information. They are eager for knowledge, and the cry is still for more. I have seen, much to my admiration, old gray-headed men, formerly slaves, learning the alphabet, and straining their blunted senses in quest of knowledge, and this, too, after the hard toils of the day. The delight with which they behold their little children striving to read while seated around their humble firesides is pleasurable to behold, as a hopeful sign of what the once oppressed will be when they shall have drunk deep from the perennial stream of knowledge. What we want is schools, and more of them. We want them strung along the highways and by-ways of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I would have it known that this ignorance is wide spread; it is not confined to any one State. This mental midnight we might justly say, is a national calamity, and not necessarily sectional. We should therefore avail ourselves of every laudable means in our power to avert its direful effects. The great remedy, in my judgment, is free schools, established and aided by the Government throughout the land. The following statistics will demonstrate what I have said:

In Illinois, in the year 1870, the number of white pupils was 826,829; number of colored pupils, 6,210; number of school-houses, 10,381; number of school districts with no schools, 390; number of scholars attending school, 706,780. By this you will perceive that there are over 126,000 children not attending school in this State.

In Indiana, in the years 1867 and 1868, the number of school children was 591,661; number attending school, 436,736; average daily attendance, 288,346; amount expended for tuition, $1,474,832 49.

The population of Maine, in 1870, was 630,423; number of school children, 228,167: number enrolled, 126,946; number not enrolled, 90,335; average attendance, 100,815. average duration of schools only four months and twenty days.

The population of Louisiana, in 1870, was 716,394: school population, 254,533; number enrolled, 50,000; average attendance, 40,000; number not registered, 204,533; making a total absence from school in that State of 214,533.

The school population of Arkansas, in 1870, was 180,000; number enrolled, 100,000; average attendance, 60,000; number not enrolled, 80,000; average absence of those enrolled 40,000; total average absence, 120,000.

Can we look at these facts unmoved? Do they not call for our deliberate and earnest action? Surely they do.

There is another fact which should not be lost sight of: our country is comparatively new; the want of skilled labor is felt in all the branches of its progressive industries. If the Government can utilize any portion of its immense domain for the furtherance of these ends, it will thus be dispensing its benefits and wealth to another class besides railroad corporations, who already have too much of what in right and equity belongs to the people. Millions of fertile acres have been disposed of in a prodigal manner to these opulent, dictatorial corporations. At present they have too much power and influence at their command, and in certain States in this Union they shape and control legislation to a great extent. My fears are that if Congress continues to assist them by further grants of the public domain they will eventually become the dictators of national legislation.

The plan embraced in this bill thwarts their designs, and will in a measure protect the Government from such a misfortune, and the people from such a catastrophe. In fact the people have long since rendered a verdict on this subject—"no more public lands to corporations." If this verdict holds good, the public possessions henceforth will be held in fee simple for the sole benefit of the people.

I shall remind the House of one thing more, then I shall have done. The youth now springing up to manhood will be the future lawmakers and rulers of our country. That they should be intelligent and thoroughly educated is a prime necessity and of great importance, which is admitted by all and denied by none. All that may be done with this end in view will be returned with an increased interest.

I truly hope that those who oppose this bill will reconsider their opposition, and give it their vote when the question shall again be before the House. For one, I shall give it my hearty support, believing it to be just and beneficial in its provisions.

By way enforcing a great moral peecept, a little paper away up at Duluth says: "It is a vain thing, young men of Duluth, for you to put your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole; it is equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy in your own estimation, the world will miss you when you die." We are not so sure about the first part of this proposition, if all reports are true about the temperature of that attractive region.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

☞Wm. M. Randolph is undoubtedly a good man, but he is a lawyer. No lawyer even can represent the people, as the profession generally only represent their clients. Randolph would run better as a Judge than Governor.

☞The demand for water and gas in the city of New York is said to be so much greater than the present supply, that the Corporation of that city are about to make arrangements by which adequate supplies of the liquid and the fluid will be assured to the New Yorkers.

☞The Democrats now say that in case they believe their candidate was elected, but the returning officers found out he was'nt, then they go in for revolution. This is Democratic style. On going into an election, if our man is beaten let's break it up in a row. Remember 30th of July 1866.

☞Be it remembered and may the people act accordingly that every measure of Reform, without a single exception, that has failed to pass, has been defeated by the Carter Reformers, who have taken up the time of the session in frivolity and gasconade. So well is this known that it is useless to specify the thousand instances which prove this, as the examples are so many they have united in a current.

☞Our cordial thanks are hereby tendered to Mr. Charles Gayarre for a copy of his recent novel, Fernando de Lemos. Mr. Gayarre enjoys celebrity as the author of a "History of Louisiana," "Philip II of Spain," "The School for Politics" and other works, and from a hasty glance over the pages of his new book, we think he sustains his reputation. We recommend a perusal of it to our literary friends.

CAPERS OF THE FAGS.

Mr. J. E. Richardson attempted to enjoin the officers of the General Assembly from either issuing, signing or countersigning the warrants under the appropriation bills, but got no injunction, as yet. This complaint was brought to Judge Woods of the U. S. Circuit Court. Now on the same day this was filed, appeared a double-leaded editorial in the *Fags* paper assuring everybody of the sympathy of President Grant with the late movement of Democrats to subvert the government of the State, in which it was hinted that measures would soon be taken in another direction beside that through the streets, to place the *Fags* on a better basis than they have hitherto enjoyed.

Besides, it was intimated some time ago in the same paper, in a short-winded editorial article that all means of redress having failed, a combined movement was to be made through the Courts of the United States, and to upset the State Government with the aid of the judiciary. That these people should wait until Judge Woods should arrive is not to be wondered at, but that we are to have the Democratic battle against their Republican victors in the last elections changed from the arena of the pistol, bowie-knife and slungshot, into the legal amphitheatre, only shows the desperate straits which this body of Customhouse patriots are in. The cat in the meal tub is exposed. The curtain is drawn. A series of injunctions are to stop the execution of legislative laws, prevent the issue of watrants, forbid all payments under appropriations, estop the liquidation of all claims, until the poor, tied up State government starved out by such means, shall fall a weak and easy prey into the hands of the *Fags*. Now this is pretty, isn't it? Here is the great undertaking whose coming has been heralded, whose performances have been mysteriously vaunted for the past month. But there is one drawback,—the thing has no foundation on which to stand. It is rather a new line of business on the part of a Circuit Judge, to pronounce a virtual interdiction on a man, a healthy, well put up and vigorous State Government, on the simple *ipse dixit* of, in this instance, a shameless speculator, who, if he owns property here, or enjoys the proud privilege of paying taxes, has succeeded in filling both bills, without letting the public know anything about it. The cackling over the new laid egg was loud. Bummers about the Legislative halls looked earnest and said "you'll see what we are going to do." Another set in view of the expected injunction, betrayed their speculating purpose, by telling parties, not to buy warrants at 71, for they would be down as low as 50, and perhaps would go to a fraction in a few days. In nothing is Federal law more explicit, than from constitution down to statute, providing against all interference in the machinery of the State Government. Has there been a case known where any Federal court has pronounced any Legislature an unlawful body? Or, has held that it had no right to pass such and such laws, or to make such and such appropriations? Never. But we are not acting lately according to precedent. Say they, these are revolutionary times. What would have been thought had the Court of Cassation in France, for instance, enjoined the moving of Napoleon's army? Or, read the riot act before the battle of Sedan? Yet, such a procedure, in view of revolution, would not be more "funy" than the attempt of a single taxpayer to stop the machinery of the State Government. Like the fly, who, perched upon a revolving cart wheel, said in exultation, "see what a dust I raise." Richardson imagines the State's wheels only turn for his benefit.

☞In the same breath the *Bee* denounces Governor Warmoth as responsible for Legislative wickedness, and entreats him to interpose the Executive veto (which by the way has for the past three years cut short more swindles than ever have passed) to stop the water works bill.

Q.—"Can any good come out of Nazareth?"

A.—"Come and see."

☞Democrats want a Black-man for Governor.

DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRISY.

How to try the sincerity of the new Reformers. Let a colored man ask one of them to take a "smile" in one of the fashionable bar rooms. If you don't see that Reformer wilt and say he "don't feel like drinking," we are no prophet. Yes: the colored men are good to support a candidate, but not good enough to travel on the same steamboat, ride in the same train, sleep under the same roof with "us Democrats."

This Democratic reform platform is flimsy. It is covered over on the top, but its foundations are rotten. "We," say these red hot reformers, "guarantee the colored men all their privileges, civil and political, now enjoyed under the Constitution of the State." What does this mean? That the rights of getting accomodation, by paying for it, is not according to these Democrats "guaranteed by the Constitution of the State." Is it possible that any colored men can be so green as not to see through this trick? An overwhelming vote has beaten the Democrats from the field. Their next dodge is to call all their opponents rascals, then change their own name of Democrat into Reformer, to win over the colored men. But will they give office to the colored men? Elect them to the Legislasure? Make them tax collectors, or allow them to participate in any way, except in so far as they may help to lift up their leading men to position? Try them. When they want signatures to call a meeting, they go among the landlords, cotton brokers, bond-holders and the race of aristocrats. In England, where a recent reform was accomplished, the reformers there united all classes.

"My Lord" signs his name next to a stone mason, the Marquis affixes his aristocratic first among a list of bricklayers and iron workers. Here: the shoddy aristocrats in great pomposity and double chin dignity consider it a disgrace to join with working men for anything except to have them for electors, just as a dairyman has cows to milk, or a drayman mules to drive. In England the reformers get all they want—here the clap-trap they build up never catches the game. They are the Louisiana Bourbons, who have neither "learned anything, nor forgotten anything," and it is about as well they should be so, as not.

☞The *Richmond Whig* mentions the name of a colored man hitherto "a prominent radical leader" who had upon some very persuasive arguments been "convinced of the errors of his way and would hereafter vote and labor for the conservative cause," whereupon the two hundred and fifty mercantile Editors down here all cry out "Right work, in the right way," and applaud the conduct of the Virginians who "accepted the situation and controlled it." Yes, this is exactly what they did do; they pretend to accept the situation, so as to get in power, and now they do "control it. And this is precisely the game our "Reformers" are playing, but they are too late; the fearful illustrations of Democratic treachery in so many Southern States are too terribly warning to be lost on the colored people of Louisiana.

☞The Shreveport *Southwestern* of Feb. 21, says:

"The bill making Shreveport a port of delivery, which our dispatches inform us passed Congress on the 15th, will be the means of creating some official positions, and may give us a customhouse and other public buildings. Every little helps a town-along, and we are always pleased to chronicle movements that will in the least aid the material prosperity of Shreveport. Being a port of delivery does not amount to a great deal in itself, especially with our insulated position but the machinery once greased and in running order, will throw money into circulation amongst us."

☞The Democrats held a meeting in the eleventh ward on Tuesday night in which they attempted to entrap the colored men into the movement, but signally failed. An unregistered voter was elected President, another unregistered man Secretary while the body of unregistered people "listened to the mocking bird" of speech making, in which raw hide Democrats initiated Republican spirit. This is the first step of the Reform party, after the circus on Lafayette square. Wait, colored men until such men get into the cast off shoes of the Republican Administration; and if you will be permitted to leave on the soil you love—we are no prophet.

ANOTHER SENATOR GONE.—Death has once more invaded our Legislative Halls, and almost suddenly struck down another victim in Senator Geo. W. Reagan, of Baton Rouge. Mr. Reagan was of an apparently hardy and robust constitution and promised long life. But attacked a week ago with pneumonia, the symptoms grew more and more alarming until the indications of his death became unmistakable and notwithstanding all that could be done he expired on Monday evening. His remains were interred on Tuesday afternoon followed by members of both Houses of the Legislature and other friends.

☞Who killed off the bribery bill in the House?—The Reformers. Comment is unnecessary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads submitted the following report, which was read and adopted:

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS, }
February 24, 1872. }

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on February the ——, 1872, directing the Committee on Railroads to visit and examine the several railroads, and to report on the condition of the same, and to ascertain if they had complied with their charters, and in compliance with the foregoing resolutions your committee have examined the following roads, to wit: New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, and Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad; but your committee, being appointed so late in the session, we were unable to examine all of the charters of the railroad companies to ascertain if they had complied with the same as your committee would have been compelled to send for many persons, and also books and papers, and as the present General Assembly has but a few days longer to remain in session, it would be impossible to finish such an examination, and your committee, therefore, beg leave to submit the following report:

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

This company, we are sorry to say, has done but little during the last year, but we have been informed that other capitalists have taken an interest in the company, and, therefore, it is to be hoped that in a fews years the road will be complete.

Your committee was informed that the company had not complied with the act, No. 95, of the session of 1871, relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad. Section one of the act provides that the company shall commence work within six months from the day of the approval of the act on the road from Vermilionville to Shreveport; and your committee summoned Mr. Whitney and Mr. Hutchinson, both gentlemen being directors of the company, and also Mr. Bailey, the superintendent of the road, to inquire if the company had commenced work, as provided in the foregoing section — requiring the company to commence work, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Bailey stated to the committee that they could give us no information, as they had only been connected with the road for about one month. Mr. Hutchinson stated to us that the company had commenced work, but could not inform us as to the amount of work that had been done, as he had only been a director of the company for about one month. Your committee also received information that the company had violated the act relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, of the session of 1870. Section two of the said act provides that the company shall make no distinction or discrimination on account of race or color on the cars of the company, and the testimony before us shows clearly that this act of 1870 has been violated, and persons have been ejected on account of color from the first class passenger cars of the company, and were compelled to go into second class cars (smoking cars) by order of the conductors of the train; but as these cases are so many before us, we conclude only to embrace one of the cases in our report, and the testimony is as follows:

During the summer of 1871 the Hon. V. E. McCarty, member of the House of Representatives from the Sixth Ward, in company with his wife, took the cars in New Orleans for Bay St. Louis, and took their seat in a first class car, when the conductor forcibly ejected his wife from the car, and compelled her to take a seat in the smoking car. The conductor did not compel Mr. McCarty to leave the car, he knowing full well that Mr. McCarty would not stay in the car after his wife had been ejected therefrom. Your committee sent for Mr. Whitney and Mr. Hutchinson, directors of the road, and they stated that they did not know of any order that had been given to make any distinction on the cars, and Mr. Bailey and Mr. Phelps, both superintendents of the road, stated the same, but stated to the committee, that they had only been connected with the road a short time, and they could not be responsible for the actions of the officers of the road of last year, and they stated that no distinction was made on the cars at the present time. But it is our opinion that, as the charter of the company has been violated by the conductors, the company should be held responsible, and the committee is of the opinion that his excellency the Governor and the Attorney General should try and compel the company to comply with their charter, for it is the opinion of the committee that the same distinction and discrimination is enforced at the present time, the same as under the officers of the road of the year 1871.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

Your committee has examined this road from New Orleans to Brashear City, and we are pleased to state that the road is in a good condition, and within the last four months the company has laid a new branch road from Terrebonne Station to Houma, a distance of fifteen miles. This new road is a great accommodation to the people in and around the town of Houma. The company is also working on the road from Brashear to Opelousas, and your committee has been informed by Mr. Pandely, the superintendent of the road, that this road will be completed by the first of January, 1873.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Your committee have examined, with great care, the Jackson railroad, and are pleased to notice that it is being rapidly put in a fine condition. There have been laid, under the present management, about sixty miles of new iron and over 200,000 new ties, and 350 new passenger and freight cars have been put on the road; also twenty new locomotive engines, besides considerable machinery for the shops—in all amounting to something over two millions of dollars' worth of new property. They are showing a very commendable zeal in building up the property of the State and city of New Orleans. We find that this company has conformed in all things to their chartered rights. The company has suffered a great loss by the crevasse of last year, and they are entitled to the support and encouragement of the Legislature, of this community, for the great energy and industry to keep their line open at such a great cost, their loss being nearly a million of dollars.

Had the stock of the Jackson railroad, which the State and city sold to the present management of this company, been sold to them even at a less price than they paid for the same, it would have been a wise sale for the public good, for the community have realized more than four times its value through the skill and capital brought here by its present owners, and we think that if more of such men as are now at the head of this work could be brought into this State and city with large capital, this State would soon blossom as a rose, and the losses of the people by the late war would soon be made up. The best interest of the community demands that we foster the coming among us of such capitalists, and as many as can be brought to this State the better it will be for the interest of the State at large.

We cheerfully command this company and its present owners and managers to the most favorable consideration of the General Assembly of this State.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN GARSTKAMP, Chairman;
V. E. McCARTY,
HENRY L. POND,
E. F. BUCKINGHAM,
A. BELOT,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
GEORGE L. SMITH.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND AMNESTY.

Hon. Charles Sumner has more than once expressed his determination to move such an amendment to any amnesty measure, coming before the Senate, as will secure to the loyal black men and women of the nation equality before the law. For this determination the noble Senator has been denounced as well by those claiming a desire to do justice to the black man as by those who are enemies of the colored people of the country. We are of those who believe that the course of Hon. Charles Sumner in this matter of securing the equal benefit of the laws for colored people is correct, marked by good judgment and impelled by the high desire to protect a people needing protection, and at the same time elevating the nation to a grander height of justice and humanity than it had known before. Mr. Sumner very justly demands the passage of a bill that will protect the loyalty of the South against the hatred and animosity of the disloyal element in that region before the disabilities of the rebels are removed. And what more appropriate occasion could be found for extending the protection of the nation over its defenders than is afforded at the time of releasing the nation's enemies from the odium of their treason by a General Amnesty? Mr. Sumner's amendment will cease to be, as it is claimed, an impediment to amnesty in the event of the passage by the House of Representatives of a Civil Rights Bill guaranteeing that equal benefit of the laws for which Mr. Sumner is laboring. If this is done the Senate will no doubt immediately act upon and pass it, thus allowing the amnesty proposition to stand alone, to be decided on its own merits—if it has any.

Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, last week introduced a Civil Rights Bill in the House of Representatives, for the passage of which we invoke the assistance of every Republican in the House who would see his country true to the Declaration of Independence; who would have the Government that was saved from entire destruction by the assistance of black loyalty, just to its defenders before generous to its foes; who would not leave the newly acknowledged citizens of the United States victims of outrages against their rights as citizens and human beings without the means of redress. Republican members of the House of Representatives remember that colored Republican members of your house are insulted and treated as unfit for decent privileges on railroads on their way up to Congress to occupy seats in the same hall with you, and to vote on questions of importance to the well-being of their country in common with yourselves. You have to answer the question whether those who are of the supreme power of nation are to be insulted and degraded by the creatures of that power, without bringing down upon such creatures the punishment the indignity justly deserves.

To Republican members of the House is the attention of the outraged colored people of the country now turned, with a strong feeling of anxiety which we hope will be allayed by prompt and favorable action on Mr. Hooper's proposition. Many of those members owe their position in Congress to the vote of black men, and it is their duty to see to it that their constituents, of all others, should have the benefit of all laws for the good and welfare of the people of the country, equally with every other citizen of the United States.

It is a question of vast importance to the Republican party whether the colored vote of the South shall become neutralized by apathy arising from a conviction that that party as now managed, lacks the disposition or the nerve to afford to all classes of citizens of the United States that security for which they have the warrant in the fourteenth or fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. Take away the colored vote of the South from the Republican party, and we have no party left. Create, by non-attention to the just demand of the colored people, a feeling of suspicion as to the sincerity of the Republican party in its professions, and the causes are at work for the destruction of the party in the South.

There can be no excuse for hesitancy in the enactment of this Civil Rights measure, and we hope that on Monday next, when the question comes up again in the House, it will be immediately acted upon and passed.

REORGANIZATION.

"Reconstruction," "Reformation" and "Reorganization" are becoming hackneyed expressions—still, so long as so much necessity for the action indicated by them exists they will have to be used, or Reconstruction, Reorganization and Reformation will be as the Democrats think the amendments to the Constitution are—null, and of non effect. That Georgia Republican politics have been, like many of the leaders, in a bad way, it is useless to deny—nay, it would be almost criminal to conceal. It is easy to say the remedy can be found; that it is Reconstruction, Reformation, and so on. But it *may* be that Reconstruction, Reform, Reorganization will *not bring* about the needed result. *Reorganization* is about what is needed. The party in this State has not been dead exactly though it has been in some respects in a worse condition—but a general resurrection of the *good* and a "deep damnation" of the *bad*, is as much of a necessity in Georgia politics as it is a recognized truth in Sacred History. Even the *Atlanta Era* is waking to the imminence of the issue. Hear it:

"REORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY.

"The State Central Committee of the Republican party meets in this city on the 14th of March. It will be an important meeting. Upon its action will depend the efficiency of the party in Georgia for the ensuing campaign. It is therefore hoped that every member will be present, not by proxy, but in person. Let the previous action of the Committee be thoroughly revised; and if, after full and free consultation, a State Convention should be thought advisable, let it be called in time to afford every county in the State opportunity to be present by delegation.

"A thorough reorganization of the party in Georgia is a *necessity*. All feel and appreciate this. In effecting such a reorganizetion, none but men of character and ability should be put forth either as committeemen, Delegates to the National Convention, or as Electors. They must be men above reproach. They must be men whose personal character commands respect, and in every case men whose talents are equal to the emergency.

"There are hundreds and thousands of such men in Georgia; *men* who voted for Reconstruction in 1867-8, but who have been driven out of the party by bad management. They are Republicans as to principle, now as they have ever been. They have not been Republicans, in a partisan sense, because they were displeased with the way in which the party has been conducted, and with its leadership. But once make the organization worthy of the great principles which it has designed to represent and the party will be stronger than it has ever been. No well informed man in Georgia doubts this for a single moment. Hence the great importance of a prompt and thorough reorganization."

A Leap Year Story—How the Girls Got Ahead of the Boys.

It has long been the custom among the young men that attend the West-brook, Maine, seminary, to secure the services of some good musician for Saturday evening sociables, and to pay him by contribution. A Portland musician has done the fiddling for his term, and though his charges are moderate, the continual draw upon the slender purses of the boys at last so nearly drained them, that they concluded they could not afford to pay him last Saturday evening, but made arrangements to have piano music. The young ladies got wind of this, and being unwilling to dance to the dull music of a piano, when a violin could be had for ten cents apiece, they clubbed together, raised the required amount, and notified the same musician that he would be wanted.

The time for the dance to begin came. The piano was in position and the pianist on hand, the boys being unaware that the girls had played leap year on them, when, to their consternation, in walked the much wished for musician and began to fiddle furiously. A more sheepish looking set of boys cannot be immagined. They looked from one to the other in dismay, and involuntarily clutched their remaining five cent pieces, undecided whether to give up all or to throw themselves upon the mercy of the knight of the strings, but finally deposited their cash balance in the hands of a deputy, with instructions to pay the bill or perish in the attempt, when they were informed that the young ladies had done that part for them, and were now waiting for partners. So, with a sickly smile, they crooked their elbows to the waiting damsels and walked on to the floor, inwardly resolved that they would never be caught in a similar manner again.

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Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Southern States Convention of Colored Men, which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

WHEREAS, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the important canvasses going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,
ALONZO J. RANSIER,
President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of equality before the law and the material interests of the colored people, will please copy.

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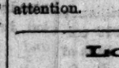

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Subscriptions.—1872.

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1 prize of	5,000	is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is		4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is		3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is		2,000
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—Interviewing reporters should wear pumps.

—A tight Fit—The delirium tremens.

—A Dangerous Vegetable—An artichoke.

—There is a fellow in Waukegan so weak that he can not heave a sigh.

—What is the difference between a locomotive and a hound? One tracks on the run, and the other runs on the track.

—A little boy, after watching the burning of the school-house until the novelty of the thing had ceased, started down the street, saying, "I am glad the old thing is burned down; I didn't have my jogfry lesson, nohow."

—When you bury animosity, never mind the stone.

—Children should rise with the lark, but not wake their parents with their larking.

—You should not call a magistrate a pig, even if he is a sty-pendiary.

—Why are swells in Hindostan like poverty? Because they're In-di-gents.

—How many apples did our first parents eat in the Garden of Eden? Eve 8 and Adam 2.

—Best seconds—Second thoughts.

—Fancy a dumb policeman: he would be neither heard nor seen.

—Chemistry for Butchers—Does beef contain nitrogen as well as oxygen?

—The Book of Nature—Autum leaves.

—To Cooks—You can't make much out of a bad eel, because it is not a good deal.

—Astronimical Men—Planets revolve, but shooting-stars are not revolvers.

—"Prisoner, you have heard the complaint for habitual drunknes; what have you to say for your defense?"

"Nothing, please your honor, but habitual thirst."

—A newspaper advertisement calls for a plain cook, able to dress a little boy five years old.

—When is a horse the lightest? —When he's a ray, Sir.

—A negro, after gazing at some Chine, shook his head and solemnly said, "If de white folks be so dark as dat out dar, I wonder what's de color of de black folks."

—A little girl, noticing the glittering gold filling in her aunt's front teeth, exclaimed, "Aunt Mary, I wish I had copper-toed teeth like yours."

—It may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking of both wings of an army is a pretty sure way to make it fly.

—The minister who divides his discourses into too many heads will find it difficult to procure attentive ears for all of them.

—To keep potatoes from freezing—Bake them for breakfast.

—Why is a water-lily like a whale?—Because both come to the surface to blow.

—Faithful unto Death—Policemen: they often die with the rattle in their mouth.

—An illiterate farmer, wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, wrote to the secretary as follows: "Also enter me for the best jackass; I am sure of taking the premium."

—A young wife on being lately asked what she should do in case her husband should fail replied, "Live on arms, to be sure. I have two and he has two, with hands at the ends of them." We will venture to say that couple will never fail.

—"My boy," said a clergyman, "don't you know that it is wicked to catch fish on Sunday?" "Guess I hain't sinned much yet," said the boy, without taking his eye off the cork: "hain't had a bite."

—An imaginative Western editor informs his readers that "No jeering skeleton mocks him from the battlements of melancholy's lofty peak."

A mathematician of note is calculating the chances for a repetition of the Chicago conflagration. All the progress he has made thus far is to ascertain that there are 10,000,000 cows in the United States. His next computation will be on the subject of kerosene lamps.

Chicago printers waiting for their type ordered from New York the week of the fire, keep up their spirits by singing: "Come thou font of every blessing."

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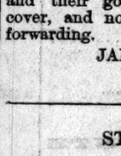

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It must not only run till day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces,

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway,
New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more;

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE DO NOT SELL

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WATCHMAKERS, ETC.

Paul Granzin,

—DEALER IN—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

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112 Carondelet Street,
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$5. GOOD $8.

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AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock, for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co., to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Looket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, withLocket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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